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For Conscience' Sake

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PRESBYTERIAN CO STATEMENTS COMPILED

A leaflet entitled "The General Assembly and Conscientious Objectors," containing excerpts of fourteen statements of the Presbyterian, U. S. A., General Assembly, has just been prepared for the Peace Fellowship of Presbyterians by Professor Walter S. Davison of Auburn Theological Seminary. Copies of this statement can be secured from the PFP at 252 Fulton Street, Brooklyn 1, N. Y. In his introductory statement Professor Davison says:

"Yet many Presbyterians, including even some of our ministers, seem not to be fully cognizant of the position of their Church or of the impressive volume of its pronouncements on this matter. From different sources I have learned that many of our Presbyterian youth think that only those of the Quaker faith are entitled to claim exemption from military service on religious grounds.

"It has seemed useful to assemble in one document the following excerpts from the printed Minutes of the Assembly, not only for the reasons given above, but also because each conscientious objector, when he applies to his draft board for the IV-E classification, should by all means file with his application a statement of his Church's stand on the subject. Our ministers will also want to remind any conscientious objectors in their congregation that they should file with the Stated Clerk, Office of the General Assembly, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, "a written statement as to their position" (see below, Assembly Minutes for 1940). This statement had best be in their own handwriting."

The most recent of the statements quoted by Professor Davison is that adopted by the 1950 General Assembly, as follows:

"We reaffirm the declaration of the 142nd General Assembly of 1930, 'That the Assembly declare its belief that the right and duty of citizenship should not be conditioned upon the test of ability or willingness, con-

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Conscientious Objectors Recognized in UMT Report; UMT May Still be Defeated

Conscientious objectors are recognized in the First Report to the Congress by the National Security Training Commission, released October 29, 1951. The report, entitled "Universal Military Training, Foundation of Enduring Strength" is 123 pages in length and treats the subject of conscientious objectors at four points. We quote these in order to give readers a more complete picture although some repetition is obvious.

In Chapter III, Broad Outline for a Program, the Commission outlines its purpose regarding conscientious objectors:

"With regard to conscientious objectors, we believe that recognition must be given to those very few among us whose sincere religious convictions preclude their participation in a military program. We therefore recommend that this group should be treated, in the advent of UMT, as they are now treated under section 6 (j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. Those found to be conscientiously opposed to combatant training in the Corps would be inducted and assigned to noncombatant training as prescribed by the President. For those who were found to be conscientiously opposed even to noncombatant training, the local board would assign them to civilian work contributing to the national health, safety, or interest for a period of 6 months. We have so provided in our proposed legislation (appendix 1)."

In Chapter VI, entitled Duties, Responsibilities, and Benefits of Trainees, the Commission describes the responsibilities of conscientious objectors in the following similar language:

"(2) Section 30 provides for conscientious objectors in the same manner as provided for them in Public Law 51: namely, that if a person liable for in-

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MOLOKAN CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR ACQUITTED BY JURY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Following is the account of the case of John William Kundikoff as reported recently in a Los Angeles paper:

"First southland jury acquittal in a case involving a conscientious objector to selective service was reported here in the Court of the U. S. District Judge William Byrne.

"In the past cases, judges have dismissed CO cases, but this is the first time a case has reached the stage of a jury verdict.

"The jury's decision came after the defendant, John William Kundikoff, through his attorney J. B. Tietz, pleaded that he had been deprived of due process of law. He pointed out that his order to report for induction was not signed. He said he had not been given a personal appearance before the Board before he was cited.

"Draft officials pointed out that Kundikoff had been lax in not requesting a hearing.

"The defendant is a Molokan, a member of the religious sect which fled Russia in 1906-11 to escape conscription into the Czars army."

The Reporter

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BOOKS RECEIVED

Hershberger, Guy F., *The Mennonite Church and the Second World War*, The Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pa., $3.50.

In this book, Dr. Hershberger lives up to, and actually enhances, his reputation as a writer and authority on the peace position of the Mennonite Church. The book is, in the words of the author, "a wartime history of one Mennonite group that was officially known as the Mennonite Church" (usually referred to as the Old Mennonite Church). He begins with a brief description of the work of the Peace Problems Committee of the Old Mennonite Church since the Committee's formation during World War I. Following an account of developments at the time of and just following the enactment of the draft law in 1940, he describes the problems faced by the church in connection with CPS. He devotes several chapters to the effect of the war on the general, the missionary and the educational programs of the church. Several chapters are devoted to the relief and service programs of the church.

Of particular interest to the N.S.B.R.O. is a chapter on "Inter-Group Relations" in which the author skillfully describes how delicate was the issue among Mennonite Churches of being related to an inter-agency organization such as N.S.B.

This book should be purchased at once, not only by Mennonites of all backgrounds, but by every person interested in the problems of conscientious objectors as they concern objectors of all backgrounds.

UMT REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

duction into the Corps is found to be conscientiously opposed to combatant training, he shall, if inducted into the Corps, be assigned to noncombatant training as defined by the President; or if found conscientiously opposed to noncombatant training in the Corps, he shall be ordered by his local board to perform for 6 months such civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as the local board may deem appropriate."

The first and second Appendices to the Report contain the Proposed Bill and a Section-by-Section Analysis of the Bill which will be considered by the Senate and House Armed Services Committee in January, 1952, and subsequent months. The exact language of these two appendices is as follows:

"Sec. 30. Conscientious Objectors.—The provision of section 6 (j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, shall apply to persons liable for induction into the Corps; *Provided*, That if the objector is found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in noncombatant training in the Corps, the civilian work which he shall be required to perform, in lieu of induction into the Corps, shall be for a period equal to the period of training in the Corps."

"Sec. 30, Conscientious Objectors. This section extends to prospective trainees the essential provisions of section 6 (j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended."

May Still Be Defeated

Contrary to the impression created in June, 1951, when the so-called UMTS bill was passed, UMT has not been enacted into law. The amendment of June 19, 1951, to the Selective Service Law of 1948, as amended, has been termed the UMTS law, but actually this is a misnomer. (This has been admitted by some high officials). The June law simply set up a UMT Commission which was to report back to Congress. In other words, a working UMT is not yet a law and *may still be defeated.* Many church, peace, educational, service and other organizations are working vigorously toward the defeat of the proposed law. Even from a military point of view it is quite a useless law at present.

Hearings will be held, according to very recent announcements, as soon as Congress reconvenes on January 8. The present law requests action by Congress within 45 legislative days after submission of the Report by the Commission. This means that serious action on the UMT bill may be at its height in late January, all of February, and early March.

NOTES ON THE CHAPLAINCY, COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

Recently, in connection with a request from a denominational headquarters, we have tried to acquire data regarding the chaplaincy in relation to conscientious objection and so-called historic peace churches. In general, ministers who are now or who ever were conscientious objectors are not eligible for the chaplaincy. Following are some quotations from communications from the Navy and Air Force which illustrate the function of the chaplain in warfare:

"I feel it is only fair to advise you that Navy Regulations prohibit the appointment of an officer who is, or ever has been a conscientious objector. Although a chaplain does not bear arms, he is nevertheless considered a part of a combat outfit which is fighting for freedom and victory. To ignore this fact would encourage maladjustment and unhappiness were such a chaplain given a commission in the military service."

"In order to avoid embarrassment to any minister who may desire to make the application for a commission, but who is a conscientious objector, we refer to Air Force Manual 36-5, Section II, paragraph 8d which provides that persons who are or ever have been conscientious objectors are not eligible to apply for appointment as Air Force Reserve Officers.

"We believe that every chaplain should understand that, although he does not personally bear weapons, he is still part of a combat team which is fighting for victory in armed conflict."

PRESBYTERIANS COMPILE

(Continued from Page 1)

trary to conscience, to bear arms or to take part as a combatant of a war.'

". . . All freedoms are basically dependent upon religious freedom. All human relationships which produce a common good are rooted in the soil of religious freedom.

"We call upon the World Council of Churches, the United Nations and our Department of State to make vigorous protest against every infringement of religious liberty throughout the world."

Deferred Registrants Remain Liable to Age 35; Aliens Subject To Draft Unless Exempted by Treaty

The Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended June 19, 1951, contains the provision "that persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces or for training in the National Security Training Corps . . . until the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of their birth."

Since the provisions of Section 6, referred to in the above quotation, relate to both deferment and exemptions from training and service, Selective Service has recently issued a memorandum to clarify specifically which classification extend liability beyond the age of 26 years. Following the principle that those deferments not authorized by the Law on and after June 19 do not extend liability, Selective Service concludes that conscientious objectors holding IV-Es on or after June 19 do not reman liable until age 35, on the basis of this classification. As concluded in the memorandum, *"Registrants who on or after June 19, 1951, were deferred in Class IV-E, or in Class III-A solely because of having wives with whom they maintained a bona fide family relationship in their homes* (no hardship or other elements of dependency being involved), *therefore, did not have their liability extended to age 35.* (The new classification for conscientious objectors, Class I-O, is not a deferred classification and therefore not effected by the extension of liability. This is comparable to men in I-A or I-A-O classification).

The following classifications, existing on or after June 19, 1951, and before the registrant has become 26, *do extend* his *liability* for training and service until his thirty-fifth birthday: Certain categories within Class I-D, which defers members of reserve components or students taking military training; Class I-S, the statutory student deferment; Class II-A, the occupation deferment; Class II-C, deferment because of agricultural occupation; Class II-S, deferring students because of activity in study (Class II-A (S) deferment under the former provisions of the regulations are also included); Class III-A, the dependency deferment, if held upon the basis of the new regulations (that is, III-A deferments made under the former provisions solely by reason of the registrant having a wife alone do not extend liability); Class IV-B, deferring certain officials; and Class IV-F, deferring registrants who are physically, mentally, or morally unfit.

As further outlined in this memorandum, *the following classifications* do not constitute deferments under Section 6 of the Act, and therefore, *do not extend liability* beyond 26 years of age: Class I-C, exempting persons on active duty in the armed forces or separated therefrom; certain categories within Class I-D, relating to members of reserve components or students taking military training; Class III-A, dependency deferment if held solely by reason of the registrant having a wife and no hardship or other elements of dependency were involved; Class IV-A, exempting various types of veterans; Class IV-C, exempting aliens; Class IV-D, exempting ministers of religion and divinity students; Class IV-E, deferring conscientious objectors; and Class V-A, for registrants over the age of liability.

Those in I-O who turn 26 before being ordered into prescribed CO service will likewise not have their liability extended.

Treaty Aliens Exempted

The status of aliens is another item which has received recent clarification. The June 19 Act provides that aliens admitted for permanent residence and temporary aliens residing in the states for one year or more shall be liable for induction, unless they apply for release from service (aliens requesting release from service will be debarred from citizenship). Regulations issued pursuant to this Act provide that "any registrant who is an alien and who is certified by the Department of State to be, or otherwise establishes that he is, exempt from military service under the terms of a treaty or international agreement between the United States and the country of which he is a national" shall be placed into Class IV-C. According to Selective Service interpretation *the following countries are those with which the United States has "unconditional treaties" exempting citizens or nationals from military service* (this exemption applies whether the registrant has been admitted to the United States for permanent residence or has been admitted temporarily): Argentina, Costa Rica, China, Ireland, Italy, Paraguay, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, and Yugoslavia.

A number of other countries have "conditional treaties" with the United States, which do not expressly exempt nationals of one country from military service in the armed forces of the other. Registrants who are citizens or nationals of these countries and who have been admitted to the United States temporarily or admitted to the United States for permanent residence, but who have not declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, shall also be exempted and placed into Class IV-C. *These countries with "conditional treaties" are as follows:* Austria, El Salvador, Estonia, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Latvia, Liberia, and Norway. The exception is made, upon Department of State interpretation, that in time of war nationals of countries with conditional treaties permanently residing in the United States and having declared their intentions to become citizens could be drafted. *"At the present time, for treaty purposes, a state of war still exists."*

HOUSE BILL WOULD ALSO BAR NATURALIZATION OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

A 162-page bill on immigration, naturalization, and nationality was introduced into the House by Mr. Walter on October 9, 1951, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Like the McCarran bill, described in the September-October *Reporter*, it would bar the naturalization of all conscientious objectors. Many religious groups, as well as individuals, are writing to the members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committee in an attempt to prevent disbarment of COs from citizenship.

The present law, adopted in September, 1950, provides for two naturalization oaths, one for conscientious objectors and the regular oath. The provision is that a CO can take his oath after recognition of the sincerity of his religious belief by a naturalization court.

The new bills, in both the House and Senate, represent a tremendous backward step in the application of the principle of religious freedom in this country.

COs in Europe Described by Mennonite

Editor's Note: This is the second part of an article begun last time by Dr. Guy F. Hershberger of Goshen College.

* * *

Holland

"Holland has a universal military service system under which conscientious objectors have been given special consideration by law since 1923. Directions for the implementation of this law as modified by royal decree in 1947 provide a system not unlike that which prevailed in the United States during the second World War. The law recognizes two kinds of Cos: (1) those willing to accept noncombatant military service (equivalent to American I-A-O), and (2) those unable to accept noncombatant service (IV-E). The term of service of the noncombatant CO is eight months longer than that of the regular soldier. COs who cannot accept noncombatant service (IV-E's) are assigned to some branch of civilian state service for a term of 12 months longer than the time served by the regular soldier. The following are types of civilian work to which these men are assigned: agricultural and soil conservation work; mental hospital service; work in government administrative offices. There is at least one case of a medical doctor who is assigned to service in a state institution. There are several camps for men engaged in soil conservation and agriculture. These camps appear to be very much like the typical American CPS camp in days of the second World War. The barracks, living conditions, and work are similar. There are important differences, however: the camps are government operated, and the men receive pay for their work.

"When a young man reaches the draft age and wishes to be recognized as a CO he must register this wish. He must then support his claims through filling out of a questionnaire and submitting to a psychological examination. Then he appears before a commission for a personal hearing. The full commission consists of twelve men although usually only three members, plus an advisory member who may be a psychiatrist, are present at any given hearing. After the commission has studied the documents and conducted the personal hearing, the commission recommends whether the man should be recognized as a sincere CO or not. This recommendation is submitted to the Minister of War, or to the First Lord of the Admiralty, depending on the service for which the man had been drafted. The Minister of War is not obliged to follow the recommendations of the commission, but he usually does so. From 1946 to the autumn of 1949 approximately 1,000 cases had appeared before the Commission, of whom 49.5 percent were recognized as COs, 33 percent were denied recognition, and 17.5 percent were excused as medically unfit."

Italy

"All Italian male citizens are liable for military service, except Roman Catholic priests, who are exempt. The law makes no provision for conscientious objectors. Consequently a CO is judged by the same laws as any other person who violates a military order. Conscientious objection, however, occurs very seldom in Italy. The first case in many years occurred in 1949, when Pietro Pinna was sentenced to prison by a court in Turin for refusing to drill. He would have been willing to perform noncombatant service, but the army officers did not know how to arrange for such service, so he was arrested, and tried, and sentenced for an eight-month prison term. It seems that about 1947 a member of the Italian parliament did bring up the question of giving recognition to COs, but the response was a very indifferent one, the typical member of parliament taking the attitude that this is a Protestant issue, and that Italy is not Protestant."

Denmark

"The Scandinavian countries are not militaristic in any aggressive sense, and yet all of them have compulsory military service. All of them give legal recognition to COs, however, in line with the general liberal tradition of these countries.

"A Danish law of 1917 (revised in 1933) makes provision for alternative civilian service. The Minister of Defense during the time of the first World War, who was very sympathetic toward COs, was largely responsible for this law. The law requires that alternative civilian service must be state service. Since 1917 this has taken the form of forestry service exclusively. Men assigned to the service live in camps similar to American CPS camps of the second World War, or the present Soil Conservation Corps of Holland. At present the term of service is 18 months. Religious, ethical, and political objectors alike are recognized. In 1948 a total of 117 men were called up for civilian service. In 1947 the number was 79. A large percentage of the men in camps are Jehovah's Witnesses.

"In Denmark the W.R.I. is recognized by the government as a kind of clearing agency for COs. The W.R.I. has prepared a printed form which prospective COs fill out and send to the governmental authorities stating their CO position and announcing their readiness to perform civilian service. Certification by the W.R.I. seems to be the equivalent to recognition by the government as a CO in Denmark. Thus the Danish W.R.I. cooperates with civilian public service, although it states clearly that it can accept no responsibility for the operation of camps as did the Service Committees of the Peace Churches in the United States in the second World War. The peace forces in Denmark have also organized a relief and voluntary service organization known as Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke."

Finland

"The situation in Finland is less satisfactory than in the other Scandinavian countries. A law of 1931 provides that in peacetime COs may perform civilian service as an alternative to compulsory military service. The period of service is eight months longer than the normal term of military service. The law does not apply to wartime, however, when refusal to do military service is considered a crime, punishable according to the military code. Deryck Siven, the secretary of the F.O.R. reports that during the second World War most COs served long prison sentences or were kept in concentration camps without any trial. A few were executed without legal procedure. Some did noncombatant service in the army."

WAR IS CONTRARY TO THE WILL OF GOD

On July 12, 1951, a statement entitled "War is Contrary to the Will of God" was adopted by the Church of the Brethren, Society of Friends, Mennonites, and International Fellowship of Reconciliation at a European Conference at Ziest, Holland. The conference was held at the Mennonite Center, Heerwegen. The statement contains an introduction agreed to by all four groups, with subsequent chapters containing the individual statements of the various groups. Copies can be secured by writing the headquarters offices of any of these groups.

BAPTIST PUBLICATION ADVISES COs ON SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The pamphlet, "Facing Up to Military Service," published in 1951 by the Baptist Department of Christian Ministry to Servicemen, contains the following reference to conscientious objectors on page 34:

"(a) To register, write Dr. Reuben E. Nelson, General Secretary, American Baptist Convention, 152 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York.

"(b) The Department of Christian Ministry to Servicemen of the American Baptist Home Mission Societies is a contributing and consultative member of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors and is therefore in a position to be of service to conscientious objectors.

"(c) For information concerning regulations and material on conscientious objectors, write Rev. Donald B. Cloward, D.D., Council on Christian Social Progress, 152 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York.

"(We would suggest you request to be put on the mailing list for the Council on Christian Social Progress' *News Briefs for Action*, which will keep you in touch with latest legislative developments.)"

SMOKE JUMPERS DESCRIBED

The Congressional Record of September 26, 1951, carries a detailed description of the work of "smoke jumpers" which was given by Representative Mitchell in connection with a resolution in the House to establish better fire control operations of the Forest Service. Memories of CPS, pleasing or otherwise, are revived as one reads this interesting account.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH STUDENTS

Many students turn to the problem of conscientious objection for research projects of various types. We have just noted again, in looking through our files, that two bibliographies on pacifism are available. One, compiled by NSBRO Staff in 1949, is a listing of works taken from Library of Congress index cards. It gives an idea of the general literature available in the field. Another, compiled by the CCCO in 1950, list books and periodicals following an outline. This is divided into major subdivisions on conscientious objection by periods of time, in certain religious groups, in relation to the law, and the like.

Board of Directors and Guests Plan Job Referral Service For COs

NSB Does Not Plan to be Administrative Agency

At its quarterly meeting on November 16, 1951, in Washington, the Directors of the National Service Board decided to establish a referral service for conscientious objectors. In the language of the AFSC Sub-committee on COs, which suggested the referral service to NSB, this service "would attempt to uncover creative and challenging service opportunities among a large variety of non-profit agencies and perhaps certain government agencies. This information would be made available to COs in some organized way." This action was approved by all Board members and invited guests present. In the discussion it was emphasized and agreed that NSB would not function in an administrative capacity and would not try to place an individual CO into a specific job. The individual CO would simply try to select a job in which he is interested and then work out details with Selective Service directly.

The administrative relationship between NSB and Selective Service, to which there was widespread objection during and following World War II, will obviously not exist under the present program of prescribed service. Not only are the churches opposed, but Selective Service also is opposed to a combined Selective Service-N.S.B.R.O. administration of the program and has made it clear that it will be the sole administrator of the CO program. The very questionable State-Church relationship of a joint administration of the CO program will fortunately be eliminated.

To operate the referral service, NSB anticipates the employment of additional staff in the near future. A budget of $24,000 for the year October 1, 1951 to September 30, 1952, was adopted to cover the current services. Arrangements for an increase of $5,000 to $10,000 during the year, depending upon the degree of expansion necessary, were also made by the Board.

Reorganization of Board

The Board of Directors was reorganized as follows: Orie O. Miller was continued as chairman; W. Harold Row was made vice-chairman inasmuch as E. LeRoy Dakin frequently cannot attend meetings because of a heavy travel schedule; James A. Crain was continued as recording secretary; Huber F. Klemme will serve as treasurer; E. LeRoy Dakin will continue as Board member. Invitations to join the Board of Directors were re-extended to Lewis F. Hoskins of AFSC, Walter W. Van Kirk of the National Council of Churches, and Charles F. Boss of the Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church. These men already represent agencies on the NSB Consultative Council. Arrangements were made to elect another Board member at the next meeting of the Consultative Council, which will be called together shortly after the new regulations are issued.

Those present at the November 16 meeting were Orie O. Miller (NSB-MCC), W. Harold Row (NSB, BSC), Huber F. Klemme (NSB, EnR, NCC), Tom Potts (AFSC), Merton Scott (Five Years Friends), George Loft (AFSC), Ora Huston (BSC), J. Harold Sherk (MCC) and Elmer Neufeld, A. S. Curry and Robert Myers of NSB.

Other Business

The Board also decided to continue retaining Robert Myers, attorney, as consultative counsel; to conduct the annual audit of the books; to ask MCC and BSC to increase their capital advances to NSB; heard work reports from each staff member; decided to arrange special delegations to government officials concerning current problems in classification and appeal of COs; discussed production of literature; held a brief executive session on allowances and other matters; and discussed future meeting dates.

OVER 14,000 MEMBERS SERVE ON 4,000 LOCAL BOARDS

Recent statistics reveal that there are 14,180 local board members serving on 3,850 local boards throughout the country. This fact complicates the problem for conscientious objectors, inasmuch as they are to be ordered into work which the local board "deems appropriate." One saving factor, it is hoped, is that local boards will be subject to regulations the President may prescribe. Also, it is hoped that State Directors will be able to prevent arbitrary and capricious orders into prescribed work by local boards.

Prominent Attorney-At-Law Writes on Probationary Sentences for COs

Mr. J. B. Tietz, attorney, 534 Douglas Building, South Spring and Third Streets, Los Angeles, California, has written a very helpful article on probationary sentences which will probably have increasing significance if the trend toward more CO court cases, following denial of the I-O by local and appeal boards, continues as draft calls become larger. Following is the text of the article Mr. Tietz recently prepared:

"Federal judges use probation in one-third of all sentences pronounced by them. A probationary sentence may include a short jail sentence and a fine, small or large.

"To a young conscientious objector a probationary sentence is often more desirable than winning the case; the reprocessing (until age 26) by the Selective Service System after a victory may be just as adverse to him; the probationer, however, as a ward of the court is beyond the reach of the local board.

"Most federal judges ask the probation department for a pre-sentence investigation, before sentencing a defendant. This investigation takes two or three weeks from the date a plea of guilty or nolo contendere is entered, or the verdict of guilty.

"Probation officers welcome help from counsel. The help I give them is as follows: I have already instructed the defendant to bring to me a number of letters, anywhere from three to a dozen, preferably on the letterheads of people such as ministers, or merchants. Letters from former teachers are very welcome. These letters should be addressed To Whom It May Concern and should point out the sincerity of the young man and stress such facts that would bring the probation officer to the conclusion that this particular defendant would be a good probation risk; that this particular defendant will not cause him trouble. Of course, you see the probation officer yourself and direct his attention to certain strong parts of the case. If the boy has a family, you want the probation officer to meet the mother and father. If he has a sweetheart, you, of course, have her see the probation officer and so on. When the day comes for the hearing on the probation officer's report and the sentence by the Court, you should ask to see the probation officer's report so that you know how to use your time. You bring into your plea for probation those things that the probation officer, for one reason or another, has not covered.

"Ordinarily the most essential factor in the effort to secure probation is to have the judge preliminarily well educated to understand the position of the C.O. The way this has been done in Los Angeles is to have one or two deputations of important church leaders and others see the judge in chambers and explain to him the point of view of the conscientious objector.

"Most federal judicial districts have only one judge; if he hasn't been giving conscientious objectors probation it is unrealistic for a conscientious objector to hope for probation because of his own merits. Only work by the religious leaders of the area in the education of the judge can produce more than an occasional favorable result.

"There have been at least 50 instances in Southern California where probation has been given to religious objectors in Selective Service cases. I have old files indicating considerably more, but I have recently verified 50 myself. During the period of World War II every one of the then eight judges in Southern California district at one time or another gave probation to religious objectors.

"One of the most important things in securing probation for a Selective Service defendant in my opinion is to have ready for him a job in work that you believe the Court will approve. Hospital work ranks very high with judges. There are other kinds of jobs that a particular court may look on with favor. For example, if a boy is a miller, if a boy is working on a farm, if a boy is working in a burlap factory, and all these are actual instances that come to my mind at this particular time he may find the court favorably disposed to such work. Courts probably always will be so disposed especially when there is a severe shortage of help, when there are not many men who will go into these comparatively low-pay and hard-working jobs. Then the Court will be inclined to leave the boy in his job and grant him probation on condition that he stay in that particular work.

"In some instances where the courts in our jurisdiction had been giving probation, one of the conditions was that the boy pay a fine of, say, a thousand dollars at the rate of fifty dollars a month. The idea of the Court in those instances was to equalize the pay that this particular defendant is getting with that of the GI and the reason for that is obvious. Such a suggestion often helps the court make up his mind.

"Another tactic found desirable and effective is to organize an inquiry Panel of prominent pastors and others, at least a portion of them being non-pacifists. Each agree to "interview" one or two conscientious objectors a month. I give each objector (particularly those who have few local friends or school teachers, etc. who can furnish letters of character) a list of the Panel members, ones in their section of the county; the conscientious objector is to first phone for an interview and then see three of these men. The Panel member sends me a written opinion on the sincerity of the conscientious objector. I give this letter to the Probation Officer and argue its content vigorously to the judge at the time of sentence."

Los Angeles Area Committee For COs Active in Court Cases

The LAACCO (Los Angeles Area Committee for Conscientious Objectors) has been very active recently in several court cases of significance. The Committee reports the following on the Barrial case which involved the question of the right of a local board to alter the Selective Service regulations in connection with dependency deferment:

"Judge Jacob Weinberger, U. S. District Judge in San Diego decided petitioner A. H. Barrial had been illegally inducted into the Marine Corps and ordered his release. The illegality was based on the decision of the State Director and the local board not to recognize marriages contracted after July 7, 1950. The Regulations provided married men were to be deferred. Barrial had informed his local board of his marriage before the local board sent the Order to

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Total Number in IV-E Declines Since New Order of Consideration Changed Last January

The total number of men classified IV-E has declined appreciably since the order of consideration of classes was changed by the President's Executive Order on January 12, 1951. This Order, it will be recalled, placed IV-E just below I-A-O, meaning that many conscientious objectors were since placed in II-C, III-A and other deferred classifications. The following figures indicate the trend:

June 30, 1950	9,916
July 31, 1950	9,880
August 31, 1950	10,390
September 30, 1950	11,212
October 31, 1950	11,099
November 30, 1950	11,934
December 31, 1950	11,607
January 31, 1951	11,922
February 28, 1951	10,251
March 31, 1951	9,248
April 30, 1951	8,786
May 31, 1951	9,037
June 30, 1951	8,609
July 31, 1951	8,529
August 31, 1951	8,418
September 30, 1951	8,448
October 31, 1951	8,434

It is predicted that the number of I-Os will decline further in the next few months as local boards will be asked to reopen all conscientious-objector classifications. Many farmers and family men who are still in IV-E, due to failure of local boards to reopen their classifications following the January 12 Order by the President, will be given II-C and III-A. Unfortunately it can be safely predicted that some will be denied their CO classifications with reopening of their cases. Assuming the usual rate of failures to pass the physical examination by COs, probably not more than four or five thousand will be ordered into prescribed work.

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Report for Induction.

"This is the first case in the U. S. under the 1948 Act involving the marriage issue; it is also the first one involving the basic issue, namely, the authority of state directors or local boards to alter selective service regulations. J. B. Tietz represented Barrial in this precedent-setting case.

"The decision means:

"*Every soldier* inducted up to 9/28/51 (the new regulations provide a registrant must have a child to be given III-A) who was married before induction and who had so ad-

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CHICAGO CO INFORMATION AND SERVICE BUREAU PLANS PROGRAM

At a meeting held on November 2, 1951, the Chicago CO Information and Service Bureau laid plans to continue its program of service to conscientious objectors. After a review of the current situation relating to legislation pertaining to objectors, members of the Bureau listed suggestions for services as follows:

(1) Make available legal information to those COs in need of it, through the services of lawyers affiliated with the CCOISB;

(2) Provide interview and counseling service to COs, through the efforts of all members of the Bureau;

(3) Ask churches beside the historic peace churches to provide service opportunities for their COs just as the Friends, Mennonites and Brethren are already planning to do;

(4) Relate the activities of the COISB to the ongoing programs of peace education in the community.

(5) Interpret the beliefs of objectors to state directors of Selective Service, Hearing Officers, State Appeal Boards, and other officials;

(6) Set up training sessions for CO advisors;

(7) Carry out educational activities related to the non-registration position;

(8) Publicize the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the principal peace organizations in the Chicago area through cards to church leaders and others;

(9) Give publicity to court procedures regarding CO cases.

Mr. Albert Watson, Midwest Secretary of the FOR, is chiefly responsible for the current reactivation of the Bureau. Those in attendance at the meeting were Philip Liljengren, John Willard, George Bent, Bob Pickus, Don Smucker, Andy Billingsley, Ed Meyerding, Kale Williams, Bob Bates, Bruce Cutler, Charles Beal, Philip Meighan, Clyde Weaver, Albert Watson, Hazel Beard Guyer. The editor of *The Reporter* also was privileged to attend.

METHODIST COMMISSION ADOPTS STATEMENT ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

The Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church, in session the third week of November, adopted the following statement on conscientious objectors. It is a strong reiteration of former Methodist statements on the subject.

"We commend the Government for the advance that has been made to insure the rights of conscientious objectors.

"Governmental enactments protecting and preserving the conscience of American citizens, are indispensable to a Christian democracy. Conscientious objection on the part of our youth to serving military assignments must be given wholesome legal recognition and must be safeguarded. Methodists as well as other Christians throughout our history have striven to inculcate the teachings of the Prince of Peace. When our youths stand upon the ideals taught them, they should not be subjected to adverse judgments and penalties. When any youth is denied his full rights as a conscientious objector, the church should not only enter vigorous protest, but should stand by with every possible assistance to the end that his rights be secured."

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vised the Selective Service System in all probability (a few other factors, such as appeal, etc. must be present also) was illegally inducted and can secure his release if he obtains an attorney sufficiently familiar with the field of law. *Every* C. O. now imprisoned who was married (as above set forth) was illegally ordered to report for induction, and if he has exhausted certain procedural steps may take appropriate action to secure his release using the Barrial decision to attack the juristiction of the sentencing court.

"U. S. District Judge Wm. Byrne is in charge of the criminal calendar at Los Angeles until January 1st, 1952. On Monday, October 29th, he first showed he would not recognize the sincerity and the civilian usefulness of the IV-E (now termed I-O) type of C. O. He demanded of each of the 3 C. O. defendants (who were the first COs to appear before him for sentence) if they would enter the army (as I-A-Os) and "be heroes like Lew Ayres."

FRIENDS MEDICAL SOCIETY CONSIDERS METHODS OF CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE

At a meeting on June 17, 1951, in Philadelphia, the Friends Medical Society discussed, among many other things, types of projects in which conscientious-objector medical men might render service. Dr. Daniel Young, the newly-elected secretary of the organization (his wife serves as co-secretary), reported that the following types of service were being investigated: Work with Arab communities in Palestine with AFSC, opportunities with WHO, setting up Mobile Medical Unit to work in Georgia, working with U. S. Public Health Service in Georgia, work in helping fill medical needs of the Maricopa Indians, and AFSC projects in India and Korea. In the discussion following it was suggested that work with the National Association for Mental Health also be investigated.

The group, about 35 in all, also reviewed the formation of the FMS at a meeting on November 12, 1950. (The *Reporter* editor had the privilege of observing this 1950 meeting). They also decided to allow osteopaths to enter the Society and to encourage the formation of a nurses society. Several talks by AFSC workers and a panel on present developments in CO legislation and regulations constituted a large part of the program. Persons interested in the work of the Society may contact the co-secretaries Maria and (Dr.) Daniel A. Young, Friends Medical Society, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia.

The objectives of the FMS are as follows:

"(1) To institute a program of study and planning in order to determine what contributions Quaker doctors might offer at home and abroad to medical problems.

"(2) To provide the American Friends Service Committee with a readily available source of medical information, to develop an advisory service for review of the medical aspects of American Friends Service Committee activities, and to compile a register of accessible medical manpower for the American Friends Service Committee's program, the World Health Organization, the Red Cross and similar groups.

"(3) To enable physicians and medical students who wish to be of service in some other manner than by joining the armed forces to come together for consideration and discussion of their special problems."

CO Service Regulations Still Incomplete; Service May Begin in March

As this goes to press, the Selective Service regulations on prescribed service for conscientious objectors are still incomplete. After comments on them were submitted to the Bureau of the Budget by a score or more of governmental agencies, they were submitted to Selective Service for a redraft. This redraft, embodying only minor changes, was submitted again to the Bureau of the Budget. This Bureau then submitted them to the Justice Department for final review for the particular purpose of checking on language and form. Following this "fine-tooth combing" by the Justice Department, they will be carefully reviewed by the Bureau of the Budget, White House advisers, and the President. If no difficulties are encountered they will be signed by the President to be effective at once. They will have the force of law inasmuch as the UMTS Act of June, 1951, used the phrase "subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe."

Many churches and agencies, especially the so-called historic peace churches, affiliated with the NSBRO Consultative Council and Board have been active in interpreting to the governmental agencies concerned the basic principles of religious freedom and the right of conscience, in an attempt to preserve fully these basic democratic and religious ideals with respect to conscientious objectors. Fortunately, some of the specific concerns of interested peace and church groups will be recognized while, quite unfortunately, others will not be recognized in spite of vigorous presentation of the concerns to government by NSB and other groups.

As soon as the regulations are completed they will be mailed to *Reporter* readers. The staff of NSB welcome inquiries about possible developments of the program.

COURT STATEMENT OF RICHARD CAMERON, JR., A TESTIMONY TO STRONG BELIEF

A review of our files of "The Peacemaker" recalls the statement of Richard Cameron, Jr., before the U. S. District Court for Eastern Pennsylvania in June, 1951, which we believe will always be an inspiration to others with similar beliefs:

"My refusal to cooperate with Selective Service, and to be inducted into the Armed Forces, arises from religious convictions not lightly held.

"I might have been granted exemption as a Conscientious Objector under Selective Service regulations. But it has seemed to me that conscription is the backbone of the military machine. Wars will continue at least until all men refuse to cooperate with conscription. And so for myself, I could not cooperate with the draft even if I were to be exempted by it from military service.

"Nor can I support the military system by becoming a soldier. I feel that war is a denial of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. They are not museum pieces, they are eternal truths. When Jesus said, "Love your enemies," He knew the power of love. He knew that love is stronger than hatred, fear and brute force. On the cross He showed us that love is stronger than death.

"The world's suffering is too great; we are too close to the edge of total extinction to live in any way except by the power of the Love which God extends to all His sinning children. God help me, whether alive or dead, I must so live. And I cannot, and go to war at the same time."

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